

\$25 The Optic's
Extraordinary
Proposition.

LAS VEGAS DAILY OPTIC.

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AT LAST, OH LORD—AT LAST!

The Second Democratic Administration Since the
Civil War, Surrenders the Seals of Of-
fice to Its Republican Successor.

THE INAUGURATION OF PRESIDENT Wm. McKinley



WASHINGTON, D. C., March 4.—"The king is dead; long live the king!" In obedience to the mandate of a sovereign people, William McKinley was, this morning, inaugurated president of the United States. The "four years more of Grover," which were forecasted by the enthusiastic Philadelphia delegation in the Chicago convention of '88, have come to an end, and the second democratic administration since the civil war surrenders the seals of office to its republican successor. Characteristic republican simplicity attended the formal ratification of the elevation of the favorite son of Ohio to the highest office in the gift of the American people. There was much less pomp and ceremony, less of the effete monarchies, than characterized the inauguration of the governor of Illinois but a few weeks ago. There were the usual crowds, the inevitable parades and enthusiasm galore, but it required only the repeating of a few words after the white-haired chief justice of the supreme court and the salute of a volume of the word of God, to transform the private citizen into the president of the United States.

The tons of thousands of strangers at the capital began to turn out of doors at an early hour. The two branches of congress, as usual, held an all-night session, during which the strangers' galleries were crowded. The weather was fair and crisp, and there was just sufficient wind to live up to the flags and busting in which the central portion of the city was enveloped.

Shortly before 10 o'clock, Vice-President-elect Hobart was driven from the Arlington hotel to the Ebbitt house, where he paid his respects to Major and Mrs. McKinley, and then awaited the arrival of the committee from the senate. On the arrival of this body, Major McKinley and Mr. Hobart entered a carriage and were driven to the white house. There was an escort of a detachment of troops and of the local committee in carriages, while behind the presidential party came the members of the National republican committee. At the white house brief greetings were exchanged between the outgoing and the incoming president, and then President Cleveland, who had previously taken farewell to the attaches of the executive mansion, entered the carriage with the president-elect, Mr. Hobart occupying the carriage behind him, and the little procession, precisely in the same order as it left the Ebbitt house, resumed its journey to the capitol. Pennsylvania avenue was packed on either side, and the three distinguished Americans encountered a continuous volley of applause from the white house to the legislative end of the avenue.

The capitol reached, Major McKinley was escorted to the committee room, where his wife and mother and a few other friends were waiting him; while President Cleveland proceeded to the room reserved for the president, but which he uses but once in four years, to sign any bills that may be passed in the last few minutes of his administration.

Shortly after 12 o'clock, when the senate had finished its business, Mr. Hobart entered the chamber and was escorted to the platform, where Speaker Reed had already taken his seat on the right of Vice-President Stevenson. Without any formality, the oath of office was administered to the incoming vice-president by the retiring vice-president, the chaplain offered a prayer, Mr. Stevenson thanked the chamber for the courtesy shown him during his term of office, Mr. Hobart made a few remarks of greeting, and then the new vice-president declared the senate adjourned sine die.

Meanwhile, President Cleveland and Major McKinley had been awaiting the pleasure of the senate. As soon as its adjournment had been declared, the senators formed in procession, and President Cleveland and President-elect McKinley, arm in arm, led the way to the east front of the capitol, where the big stand had been erected. Five hundred seats had been reserved for distinguished guests, while the immense crowd of residents and visitors had massed itself on the grand stand below. The president-elect's mother and wife occupied seats on the grand stand immediately to the front. Without any formality, the president-elect advanced to the table and commenced the delivery of his inaugural address. He spoke without notes, and with that clearness of voice and emphasis of manner for which his public addresses are noted. He was listened to with close attention by those upon the platform and in the front of the throng, and the salient portions of the address were punctuated with applause, which swelled into a storm at its conclusion. As the applause died away, Chief Justice Fuller stepped forward and administered the oath of office, which Major McKinley repeated after him in clear, ringing tones, as follows: "I do solemnly swear that I will faithfully execute the office of president of the United States, and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect and defend the constitution of the United States." Major McKinley pressed his lips upon the bible which was extended to him and, with the act, became president of the United States.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 4.—While not as lengthy as some of its predecessors, the inauguration parade was a brilliant affair. Immediately after the oath had been administered to Major McKinley, the new president was driven to the white house, and from here to the reviewing stand, which was erected on Pennsylvania avenue, in front of the treasury department building, and which was already occupied by the members of his cabinet and a large number of special guests.

Simultaneous with the arrival of the president, the head of the parade appeared a few blocks distant on Pennsylvania avenue. General Horace Porter, of New York, was grand marshal; A. N. Beckman, of New York, chief of staff, and Colonel H. C. Corbin, U. S. A., adjutant general. There were but two divisions: one composed of military organizations, under the direction of General G. M. Dodge, of New York, and the second composed of civil organizations, with Brainard H. Warner as marshal. The military division consisted of two brigades; one composed of United States troops and the other of militia from other states. General Miles rode at the head of the regulars. The second division was divided into two brigades: one comprising those wearing uniforms and the other those in civilian dress.

A feature of the civil division was a company of ex-confederates, wearing gray mackintoshes and slouch hats of the same color, and each man displaying a badge with a picture of McKinley and Hobart and bearing the inscription: "There shall be no North, no South, no East, no West, but a common Country."—Washington.

The parade was several hours in passing the reviewing stand, but the president and party, as well as the crowds on the streets and on the stands that had been erected at every point of vantage, held their places to the end. To-night the inauguration will be brought to a fitting close with what is expected to prove the grandest ball ever given at the capitol. It will be held in the pension building, and a sum exceeding \$18,000 has been spent by the inaugural committee in decorating the interior. There are flowers and wreaths almost without number and thousands of brilliant colored electric lamps. The ball is a popular affair rather than exclusive, anybody being enabled to obtain admission who has the necessary

five dollars for a ticket. There are twenty-three numbers on the dance programme.

Inauguration day broke bright, clear and crisp. Private Secretary Thurber, who has been Mr. Cleveland's guest this week, spent a short time in sorting out the morning mail and in clearing his desk. It was after 8 o'clock before the first blast of trumpets reminded the people that a military and civil parade would shortly assemble. A band of a belated political club furnished the initiatory music as it marched up Pennsylvania avenue from the train. Its strains reminded Major McKinley that this was his busy day.

Major McKinley walked across the portico and through the entrance to his future home with an easy, dignified swing. The tall form of the secretary of state towered above him at his side. The white house employees formed in line across the public lobby, and bowed as Major McKinley passed them. The big glass doors, separating the public from the private part of the white house, swung wide open, and through these Major McKinley walked, throwing off his hat as he crossed the threshold. It was then 10:20 o'clock. Half an hour later, the president-elect entered the blue room, when Mr. Cleveland came down stairs to greet him. They spent a minute or two, only, in conventionalities and then the word was given to the grand marshal that they were ready to start for the capitol. It was a dignified procession that walked from the blue room to the carriage waiting under the portico.

Between 40,000 and 50,000 men formed in procession, partly military, partly civil, and escorted the retiring president and president-elect to and from the capitol. At least 20,000 people witnessed the administration of the oath of office on the eastern portico of the capitol and listened, or attempted to listen, to the delivery of the new president's brief inaugural address. It was most imposing throughout.

President-elect McKinley and escort left the Ebbitt house at 10:10 o'clock a. m., and arrived at the executive mansion five minutes later. The procession started immediately for the capitol.

At 10:51, the president and the vice-president-elect and members of the cabinet started from the white house for the capitol.

Exactly on the stroke of 12 o'clock,

the speaker and members of the house were announced. Speaker Thos. B. Reed took his seat beside Vice-President Stevenson. The vice-president-elect was announced, and all stood up while Mr. Hobart walked down the aisle to the vice-president's desk and took the chair reserved for him. At 12:23, the president and president-elect were announced, and the vast assemblage stood while Mr. Cleveland and Mr. McKinley walked slowly up the main aisle and took the seats reserved for them. Finally, all were seated. The vice-president then called upon the vice-president-elect to take the oath of office. Mr. Garret A. Hobart stood up and with uplifted hand, took the oath as administered by Vice-President Stevenson and subscribed to it; thereupon, Mr. Hobart took the chair and Mr. Stevenson rose and delivered his farewell speech.

When Mr. Stevenson concluded, he took the seat which his successor had occupied, while Vice-President Hobart took the gavel and announced a prayer by the chaplain. The audience rose and remained in an attitude of reverence while the blind chaplain, Milburn, opened the fifty-fifth congress with prayer. Then Vice-President Hobart made his opening speech, following which President Cleveland's proclamation, convening the senate in session for the 4th of March was read, and the vice-president called upon the newly-elected senators to come forward and be sworn.

Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, had the distinction conferred, on account of age and long service, of being sworn first and alone at the clerk's desk, the oath being administered by Vice-President Hobart.

SCENES IN THE SENATE.

At 8:30, this morning, the senate went into secret session. It was agreed to that no business should be transacted until 6 o'clock. At 6 a. m., Mr. Carter declared the senate in recess until 8 a. m. At 9 a. m., the sundry civil appropriation bill was signed by the speaker and presented for signature to the vice-president. No notice was taken, or it is likely to be taken, on the president's veto of the immigration bill.

At 10 o'clock, Mr. Hale, republican, of Maine, presented the conference report on the general deficiency bill. The conference committee were unable to agree. The usual request for further conference was not made. The gallery doors opened and the crowd flowed in. Soon every seat was occupied, except in sections reserved for diplomatic corps and the families of senators.

Resolutions were offered and adopted, thanking its officers and the senate announced to the president and the house its readiness to adjourn.

At 11 o'clock, the labor commission bill, enrolled and signed by the speaker, was received hurriedly from the house was signed by the vice-president and dispatched to the president.

The vice-president-elect took the oath of office and at 12:33 o'clock, the senate was declared adjourned until to-morrow.

HOUSE PROCEEDINGS.

After 3:25 a. m., taken at intervals, until 8:30 a. m., when the house was called to order, but two members were present. The enrollment of the sundry civil bill was announced. The house waited for the senate to report on the deficiency bill. At 10:05 o'clock, a message was received from the senate, announcing action on the deficiency appropriation bill and the labor commission bill.

Mr. Phillips, of Pennsylvania, author of the latter measure, moved that the house concur in the senate amendments, which was agreed to, amidst applause. Chairman Cannon withdrew the conference report, which killed the general deficiency appropriation bill.

CLOSING SCENES IN THE HOUSE.

Mr. McMillan, of Tennessee, moved a resolution of thanks to Speaker Reed and members rose to their feet, applauding vigorously as the speaker bowed his acknowledgments. He addressed the body briefly, after which members formed a line, proceeding to the senate chamber to the inaugural.

At 11:55, Speaker Reed declared the house adjourned sine die.

When the president left the stand, he was escorted to the senate naval affairs committee room, for lunch, the program having been changed at the last moment. Instead of going direct to the white house, lunch was served at the capitol. Half an hour was consumed and at 2:25, President McKinley came out of the senate and entered his carriage, when the parade moved.

Chief Justice Fuller administered the oath of office to Major McKinley, directly following which, the new president began his inaugural address.

Ex-President Cleveland, immediately after the inauguration and while President McKinley was reviewing the inaugural parade, left Washington on the light house tender, "Maple," for a ten-days trip in Carriacou sound, back of Cape Hatteras.

By 10 o'clock, all members of the cabinet were with the president, carefully scanning the appropriation bills and all the cabinet ladies had gathered to bid good-bye to Mrs. Cleveland. These leave-takings were emphasized by evidences of regret and demonstrated the affection in which Mrs. Cleveland is held by those who know her most intimately.

The absence of Secretary of State

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Olney from the group of cabinet officers, who received the president-elect, was much noticed and it is rumored that it is the final break in the friendly relations between Mr. Cleveland and his secretary of state. This rumor represented that Olney demanded C. naval General Lee's recall from Havana and the president declined to accede to the secretary's wish.

BILLS THAT FAILED.

The general deficiency bill will fail to become a law. This was conceded this morning. All the other appropriation bills are now in the hands of the president.

The work of the Cleveland administration is ended, and at 10:45 o'clock the cabinet room was deserted. The president did not sign the sundry civil, Indian or agricultural appropriation bill. They all failed for lack of the president's approval.

President Cleveland, after midnight, last night, signed the fortifications appropriation act.

THE EXTRA SESSION.

President McKinley will, to-morrow, issue a proclamation for an extra session of congress, to meet on March 15th. At the Hayes dinner given last night to the president-elect, the suggestion was made that the extra session begin on March 20th. "No," said Mr. McKinley, with an emphasis that indicated his fixed determination, "I have concluded that the best interests of the country demand that we should get to work at the earliest practicable moment. Ten days will be sufficient in which to enable members to reach Washington. I will issue the call for the session on Friday."

DAILY EXPLOSION.

BOSTON, Mass., March 4.—An explosion occurred in a sub-way excavation at the corner of Tremont and Boylston streets and several ambulances were summoned. At least twelve persons were killed and twenty-seven injured.

The explosion was caused by escaping gas. The Masonic temple and Hotel Pelham are damaged. Four bodies have been removed to the Joas undertaking establishment. Forty-two persons are at the emergency hospital. The dead are: Rev. W. A. Slack, a professor in Tufts college; G. D. Bigelow, a conductor, and an unknown man and woman.

A TRAIN ACCIDENT.

ZANESVILLE, Ohio, March 4.—A Baltimore & Ohio wrecking train jumped the track in a deep cut, three miles east of this city, at noon, to-day, rolling down a twenty-four-foot embankment, killing three men instantly and fatally injuring two others.

A School Opens.

NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana, March 4.—The formal laying opening of the Catholic winter school, which was inaugurated with pontifical mass last Sunday, took place this morning in Tulane hall; Governor Foster, Mayor Flower, Archbishop Martinelli and others taking part in the exercises. The first lecture of the session will be delivered this afternoon.

Charities and Correction.

NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana, March 4.—A special national conference of charities and correction for the discussion of the great problems of charity organizations, including public care of poor, almshouses, hospitals, etc., opened here, to-day, with an attendance of distinguished philanthropists from all parts of the country.

Violent Storms.

LONDON, England, March 4.—A dispatch from Madrid says that violent storms have raged on the north coast of Spain, causing great damage to property. Two vessels have been wrecked off Puerto de Bajas and twenty-seven persons drowned.

Emmett's Anniversary.

CHICAGO, Illinois, March 4.—To-day is the anniversary of the birth of Robert Emmet, and it will be appropriately celebrated by Irish societies throughout the United States.

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